

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

KORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.
(Consolidated March, 1898.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk,
Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING,
CITY HALL AVENUE,
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRADY, President;
M. GLENNAN, Vice-President; W. S.
WILKINSON, Treasurer; JAMES E. AL-
LEN, Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H.
Grady, M. Glennan, L. D. Starke, J.
Shelton, R. W. Shuttice, James E.
Allen, D. E. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The
VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to
subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and
vicinity at the rate of 10 cents per
copy, or to make purchases in the
West, Norfolk, Newport News, for 10
cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail, to any place in the United
States, postage free.

DAILY, one year - - - \$5.00
" six months - - - 3.00
" three months - - - 1.50
" one month - - - .50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements
inserted at the rate of 10 cents a
square, each insertion, each subsequent
insertion 40 cents, or 10 cents when in-
serted every other day. Contractors are
not allowed to exceed their space or ad-
vertising, or to make purchases in the
name of the same, except upon orders signed by
the first insertion. Each subsequent in-
sertion 10 cents.

No employee of the Virginian-Pilot Pub-
lishing Company is authorized to contract
with any person in the name of the com-
pany, or to make purchases in the name
of the same, except upon orders signed by
the President of the company.

In order to avoid delays, on account of
personal absence, letters and all commu-
nications for the VIRGINIAN-PILOT
should be addressed to any individual
connected with the office, but simply to
the VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1899.

INCREASED PROSPERITY.

A boom in stocks on Wall street; a
balance of international trade in our
favor; a plethora of money in money-
centres; and great prosperity in trusts,
monopolies and speculation; are not
evidences of popular relief and welfare.
Indeed, they may be evidences and
causes of general adversity, as all well-
informed persons know; and yet the
calamity-causers and their organs are
continually quoting them as proofs
positive of the general welfare!

There is, no doubt, some recovery
from the blow of silver demonetization
and currency contraction among some
of the people. After a quarter of a
century of a deprivation that will al-
ways be injurious to labor, production
and all legitimate and useful busi-
ness, our wonderful resources, our
diligent industry and our intelligent
adaptation to all the straits of adver-
sity, together with the flush times of
the war with Spain, added to plague
and famine in India and the failure of
crops by drought elsewhere abroad,
have all aided us to a temporary and
partial relief from our vast losses
through the act of 1873 and the evils it
will continually entail, until silver be
restored, or some equivalent substi-
tute be supplied to our currency, not
in imported gold, nor in borrowed
bank-notes.

Although it is utterly impossible, un-
der the existing horse-beach depletion
to which they are subjected, that our
people should ever recover their former
prosperity, yet under a favorable and
fostering system it is quite possible
that they should do so, and even sur-
pass the prosperity of 1873, even with-
out the restoration of silver. Many a
man has been robbed and defrauded of
all his fortune by rogues and sharpers,
and has subsequently made double the
fortune he lost, without the restora-
tion of a dollar from rogues or sharp-
ers. He did it in spite of his despoli-
ment, and yet these truths remain:
That he was most outrageously robbed
and impoverished; that if he had not
been robbed, or had his fortune been
restored to him, he would have escaped
much evil and made more money than
he afterwards did, and made it more
easily and more quickly; and even in
his present prosperity, he would be all
the more prosperous if he could have
his former fortune restored, of which
rogues and sharpers deprived him.

It would be a pretty state of things,
indeed, if rogues and sharpers should
escape for their wrongs and robberies,
because their victims still live, or are
even doing well, or even better than
formerly. And yet that is the plea put
up for those who robbed us of the free
and unlimited coinage of silver, and
demonetized silver metal, so that they
might have the monopoly of free and
unlimited bank-notes from our Treas-
ury to lend to us for from 6 to 12 per
cent. per annum. In the first place,
we have not recovered from the wrong
and robbery; we have suffered much
and are still suffering much from it; if
we are managing to live, or if we are
not so poor as the robbery made us,
we have got along, not on account of
it, but notwithstanding it; if our rights
and money were restored, we would be
better off, and get along more easily;
and, in any case, the silver is ours, we
were robbed of it, and the rogues
should make full restitution, with in-
terest from 1873, and be punished for
cheating and not honored for their rascality.

Nor is the allegation that silver demonetization was a vast injury, at all
rebutted or refuted by the fact that we
have not starved and have managed to

get on somehow. THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT, while all the time recognizing the
immense damage done to govern-
ment and people by silver demonetiza-
tion, has never lost sight of our bound-
less resources and our tireless recuper-
ative energies. It has asserted over
and over that if we had no money, nor
currency, at all, we should continue to
get along. But, if we intended to abide
by a metallic basis for money, by spe-
cie-payment in redemption of promises
and obligations, and by the gold and
silver coin of the Constitution, which
also limits every State to that coin
as a tender in payment of debts, then
the act of 1873, besides being in gross
violation of the Constitution, was a
great wrong and injury to the govern-
ment, by depriving it of silver as red-
emption money, and as coin in pay-
ment of all obligations, and a grosser
damage to the people by taking away
from them the right or privilege of the
free and unlimited coinage of silver,
greatly decreasing the value of all
their silver bullion, practically dou-
bling their debts on the gold basis, re-
ducing the wages of labor one-half,
lowering the prices of the products of
labor one-half, largely closing employ-
ment against labor, diminishing the
value of property one-half, closing all
markets more or less, destroying all
credit based on ordinary property, and
contracting the currency, or circulating
medium of the people, to the narrow
basis of gold alone, silver being ex-
cluded from that basis.

That is what happened, as the re-
sults among us, of silver demonetiza-
tion and currency contraction. All of
us have seen or felt these evils, and
it is vain for any to gainsay them.
Debts, taxes and all fixed charges and
liabilities, public and private, were
doubled; and if money were only twice
as scarce as formerly, it was four
times harder to get, thus even de-
stroying whatever illusory compensa-
tion there might have been in pitting
labor against the products of labor.
Labor and production, on half-wages
and half-prices, with the demand less-
ened for both labor and products, had
to meet unabated and practically dou-
bled debts, taxes and many other ob-
ligations of the most pressing nature;
nor have these hard conditions passed
away, or become sensibly ameliorated
for the masses of the people. Produc-
tion and labor are still hard run to
live, and neither derives any comfort
from the misery of the other.

Imported gold, got by depriving our-
selves of the necessities and comforts
of life, because we are unable to buy
or consume them, this gold obtained
by sending our products, badly needed
here, to Europe, to underbid labor and
production there, this gold, discolored
by tears and blood of hard-worked and
suffering peasants, men, women and
little children, this gold alleviates no
distress here, but goes to fill the pockets
of exporters and speculators, trad-
ing on our necessities, and to further
inflate the hoards of those who invented
this hellish system to grind the very
marrow of the bones of the human race
for profit. Nor will borrowed national
bank-notes do, at from 6 to 12 per cent.
interest, when our own public Treas-
ury supplies these notes FOR NORTH-
ING to the banks! The free and un-
limited coinage of silver, their own
silver, by the people will never do,
and it must make place for the free
and unlimited issue of notes from our
Treasury to the banks, for them to
lend to us, as the only currency, on
the very best security and at the high-
est—the very highest—rates of interest.

Are we all fools, or knaves? Surely
our business-men can see through this
green-goods, gold-brick, thimble-rig-
ging, confidence game, which now de-
mands everything in sight: Exclusive
and entire control of money and cur-
rency; the monopoly of the whole field
of currency and exchange; the govern-
ment "to retire from the banking busi-
ness," except for the banks, for which
it must continually increase the stand-
ing national debt to furnish them with
interest-bearing bonds for capital, and
a free and unlimited issue of notes, free
to them, to be lent to the people at
heavy interest!

LA GRIPPE.

Within recent years, a certain form
of influenza has become frequently epi-
demic in this country, causing much
pain, weakness, and trouble, and not
infrequently, especially when com-
plicated with pneumonia (to which it
may lead), proves fatal. "Bad colds,"
as we call them, we have always had
among us, and some of our older peo-
ple recollect that before the war of se-
cession we occasionally had attacks
very much like the prevailing disease;
but since the war, its first reappearance,
to attract attention, occurred in
horses chiefly and in some other ani-
mals. It was then commonly called
"epizooty," and some persons were said
to have caught it from the animals.

But it was some years afterwards
that it appeared as an epidemic among
people, all over the country; and then
it was named "Grippe," from "La
Grippe," the French name for such
widespread occurrences of influenza.
There had been recorded attacks simi-
lar to this in the winter of 1789-90, and
in the winter of 1825-26, with something
of the kind in the forties. It seems now
to have come to stay, as we have had
it more or less every winter, or spring,
from 1857 or before that. This attack,
now attacking all conditions of society
everywhere, is probably the worst of
all that have occurred since the war.

A competent authority, writing about
influenza says that it belongs to the
class of zymotic diseases—epidemic and
contagious; a characteristic well to be
remembered, wherever it appears. It is
something like catarrh; but in addition

to the ordinary symptoms of that dis-
ease, there is a sudden, early and very
striking debility and depression of
spirits. The mucous membranes (espe-
cially the pulmonary membrane) are
much affected. The tongue is white and
creamy, the sense of taste is lost, app-
etite fails, the pulse grows feeble, the
skin, at first hot and dry, becomes
moist and sometimes cold, and pains
and soreness are felt in various parts
of the body, with often a severe head-
ache.

In simple cases, uncomplicated with
pneumonia or bronchitis, the sufferer
usually recovers within a week or two,
with ordinary care, though the effects
sometimes linger long. Of course, any
complication makes the matter much
more serious, and pneumonia is to be
particularly guarded against. As an
epidemic it may attack a whole com-
munity within a few hours; and from
this it is inferred that it is caused by
a condition of atmosphere; but what
this is, has not been established. It of-
ten follows a general thaw, when this
happens suddenly; and close and malar-
dious fogs sometimes precede it. An
electric state of the air has been sug-
gested also, as its cause, while an ex-
cess of ozone in the atmosphere has
been urged as its origin.

The patient must not be bled, or
otherwise treated to lessen his vital
powers. He should be kept in bed; a
gentle laxative (yet efficient) should
be administered; if his skin be dry, it
should be slightly acted upon to re-
store moisture; and if he be troubled
with a cough, he should take an ex-
pectorant, and mustard should be ap-
plied to his chest; and if he be of a
weak or broken-down constitution, an-
timonia, beef-tea and wine and water
should be given from the beginning of
the attack. The debility that often so
persistently remains after convales-
cence has been established, must be
met by preparations of iron and quinine.

Patients, while not neglecting prompt
and thorough treatment, need not be
alarmed at the debility for the per-
centage of fatal cases is very small,
and these generally arise from some
complication with some dangerous com-
plaints.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Stock gambling has grown to be a
stupendous evil in the United States.
The almost unparalleled activity which
has been going on for weeks in Wall
street, with cumulative effect, has
burst the bonds of speculation. A
greater number of people are gambling
in stocks today than ever before in
the history of our republic. Transac-
tions in the Stock Exchange of New
York have reached the enormous figure
of about one million shares daily, and a
fair estimate means that a sum of
money closely approximating ten mil-
lion dollars is daily wagered there.

The Virginian-Pilot exchanges reveal
that brokers' offices, not only in New
York, but in Chicago, Boston, Philadel-
phia and St. Louis are thronged with
men, many of whom were never seen
there before, all eager to acquire riches
rapidly by a lucky play in stock
gambling.

It is an every day occurrence to over-
hear discussions of stocks in the hotels,
recreation rooms and on the street cars.
Evidences of the overflow of the gam-
bling mania abound plentifully in the
newspapers, where stories of enormous
winnings are printed with big head-
lines in the columns devoted to the ordi-
nary news of the country. The thing
is infectious and is corrupting in its
tendencies and often ruinous in its
finis. Naturally, all this unprece-
dented rushing to buy stocks and
nearly everybody who has bought has
realized handsome profits, on paper at
least—induces others to venture and so
it goes on, increasing daily.

Every intelligent man knows and
every candid man will admit the cor-
rupt effect of all this stock gambling.
It weakens industry and blurs moral
perceptions. The man who has won
thousands in two or three days with-
out turning his hand regards plodding
legitimate business methods as slow
and only fit to be relegated to the rear
as obsolete.

Stock gambling is in no sense a crea-
tion of wealth. It is a mere lifting of
one's self by one's bootstraps. That is
all. The reaction will come in due
time. We may depend upon its coming
and when it does the speculators who
happen to stand in the gap at that par-
ticular time will, of all people, be in
the most favorable position to realize
the iniquity and delusion of betting.
Every sweet has its bitter and stock
gambling, as fascinating as many find
it at times, is followed by a depth of
woe unknown to those who are con-
tent with winning money by methods
that are legitimate.

FEALTY BETTER THAN PROFES- SION.

The Richmond Times, after so com-
mending Croker as a leader of the
Democratic party, actually criticizes
him because he says that if next year
the Democratic party declare for silver
at it to be, though he is opposed to
it, and the Democracy of New York,
will duly fall into line and battle for
it.

What! does the Times expect a man
even of Croker's political grade to
abandon all the great principles of the
Democratic party because of a detail
in the operation of the U. S. Mint?
Must he become a Republican on a dif-
ference about currency and banking, or
for silver or gold?

We know very well what the Times
did in 1896 and sought to persuade
others to do: it abandoned and fought
the Democratic party and Bryan, and

the great principles of Democracy, on
account of silver, fighting for gold, and
preferring the success of McKinley and
the Republican party to Bryan and the
Democratic party. It has avowed this;
though it has also declared that it
believes "the whole pack and bundle
of Republican principles to tend to the
utter destruction of all human free
self-government." Mr. Croker is con-
strained, by party ties, to halt where
the Times took the plunge, though it
is to be doubted if he has as bad an
opinion of the Republican principles as
the Times expresses.

Of course, the Times explains and
excuses itself, let us hope, to its own
satisfaction; though few Democrats or
Republicans either can understand this
running with the hare and catching
with the hounds; claiming to be a Dem-
ocrat, yet co-operating with the Repub-
licans. Mr. Croker cares nothing, prob-
ably, for high principles; he cer-
tainly makes no vaunt of doing so; but
he has a simple sentiment of fidelity to
party, though overruled in it on some
points, that is worth far more in this
battle of the people with the money-
power than the loftiest professions.

How is it that the Times asserts itself
against the Democratic party, the only
opponent of the Republican party, and
in effect allies itself with the latter,
whose principles, it declares, tend to
the destruction of all free self-govern-
ment? We do not understand. To abuse
the platform of 1896 is only to adopt
the perverted views of a party
which tends to the destruction of all
free self-government; while every line
of that platform, justly interpreted,
simply re-proclaims the freedom and
self-governing Democracy taught by
Jefferson in 1776 and until his death,
July 4th, 1826.

We should hasten back to the status
quo ante in Samoa and give some of our
Senatorial allies a chance.

By the time we get through with the
McKinley dispute we can give
France pointers on how to manage army
scandals.

It is suggested to Hon. Chumcey M.
Depew, New York's new Senator, that
when he goes to the Senate he can give
the country a genuine surprise by
saying nothing.

It would be well for Aguinaldo to re-
member when he attacks the Ameri-
cans at Manila that Admiral George
Dewey has not waived his claim to a
right of way for projectiles from his
fleet.

The Sulus and Balabacs, in our eastern
conquests, are killing Spaniards.
As long as this bloodshed does not ex-
tend to Americans by Filipinos, we
shall possess our souls in peace and pa-
tience.

If the people could only nominate and
elect U. S. Senators? But can they?
In 1896 Hanna nominated and elected
the President of the United States, and
then elected himself a U. S. Senator
from Ohio.

We fear keenly that ratification of
the Paris treaty means imperialism and
a standing army, with subjection for
the Philippines "and others." What
we do unto others in this case, is ille-
gal to return upon us in double meas-
ure.

It is said that Senator Matt Quay has
the motto, "Do or Die" engraved on his
arm. That is appropriate, for his habit
of doing has made it necessary for the
Pennsylvania Courts to put an indict-
ment label on his Senatorial aspira-
tions.

A free people should trust none but
themselves in their armies. The mil-
itia of 45 States is enough for us in our
domestic affairs, State and Federal,
and this militia, when far weaker and
less efficient, proved ample in all our
past foreign wars.

When the German Consul at Samoa
proclaimed himself the whole Supreme
Court, with all its appointments
thrown in, he neglected the precaution
of having a sufficient number of bail-
iffs and German marines to support
his new dignity. Therefore, he fell.

Let every county and city and dis-
trict convention, that nominates a can-
didate for the General Assembly, also
adopt a platform and declare its pre-
ference for U. S. Senator. This may,
to some degree, counteract money and
its lobby.

Our government is an interesting
study, at least from the Cleveland-
McKinley standpoint. Under the for-
mer it was government by injunction,
while under the latter it is government
by commission and investigation, with
an occasional potential tip from Mar-
cus Aurelius Hanna.

None of the girls who kissed Gen-
eral Shafter at the recent kissing bee,
in which he figured as principal, have re-
ported anything that he said in oppo-
sition to expansion. He carries around
with him proof that he is an expan-
sionist, and denial would doubtless
bring the valiant Eagan down upon
him.

The latest reliable intelligence from
the East is that Aguinaldo's authority
is generally recognized throughout the
Philippines, and that the people, in-
cluding the civil and military powers,
are a unit for independence. This
should cause the Senate to pause over
the treaty, until at least the fullest
assurances are given Aguinaldo that
our temporary protectorate will not
interfere with Philippine independence.

but aid and establish it. And why not
give these assurances, if Senator For-
aker spoke for the President and ad-
ministration, and did not mean to de-
ceive the Senate, the people and the
world? Why not?

PEOPLE'S FORUM.

NOTE.—The People's Forum being
freely open to all parties, classes, per-
sons, and capacities, the Vir-
ginian-Pilot is responsible for none
of the statements nor opinions ex-
pressed therein, nor for the style in
which they are set forth. The ignorant
and uneducated shall be heard here
equally with the learned.

PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

What a Veteran of Mahone's Brigade
Has To Say on the Subject.

Hickory, Va., Jan. 27, 1899.

Editor Virginian-Pilot:—
In reading over your valuable paper
of Wednesday last, the 25th instant, I
took particular notice of the meeting
held by Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Con-
federate Veterans, of the resolution in
opposition to old Confederate Veterans
received from the United
States Government. I think that the
different camps so protesting are
wrong. In the first place there are a
great many old Confederates that do
not belong to any camp at all, and
they are surely in need of food and
clothes. Now would not these poor sol-
diers be benefited by receiving a pen-
sion? Does not the South help to pay
to keep up the National Soldiers' Home,
and also to keep up the pension rolls?
Why should our old vets be ex-
empt? Most of these camps that have
protested against Senator Butler's bill
are all well off and are able to take
good care of themselves.

I have been laid up all this winter
with rheumatism, and am not able to
do anything. I was four years in the
war, and contracted my ailment in
the army. I have nothing, but a few
kind friends. They are taking care
of me. I have tried to get to the Sol-
diers' Home at Richmond, but the cry
is, we are full—that has been so for
four or five years back. I enclose a
clipping from the Atlanta Constitu-
tion, showing the position of Con-
federate Veterans of Columbia, Ga., and
Senator Butler not to withdraw, but
to press his bill in Congress to pension
our poor Confederate Veterans. I am,
sir, yours,

J. N. MACPHERSON,
Late of Sixty-first Regiment, Volun-
teers, Mahone's Brigade, Army
Northern Virginia.

BASEBALL.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26, 1899.

Editor Virginian-Pilot:—

Seeing in your paper of a recent date,
comments in regard to baseball, I
should like to place a few lines for
consideration now should our town-
man, Mr. H. Cunningham, not think it
wise to place a professional club in this
city this summer. I am not a pro-
fessional, but I am a fan of the game.
I suggest Mr. George Williams as
getting up an amateur club, but it should
be strictly amateur, and the following
places only represented: Portsmouth,
Berkley, Norfolk and Suffolk. The cir-
cuit further than that would not be a
paying proposition.

I beg to differ from Mr. Williams in
regards to having a professional bat-
tery. I think by having a professional
pitcher and catcher there would be dis-
satisfaction among the other players.
If we are to have an amateur club let
it strictly be amateur. I suggest that
I should compose a team to represent
this city by getting the best amateur
players in this city. I would name:
Cully Edwards, C. Hanford, catchers;
J. Putnam, Kid Montague, pitchers;
Billy Hill or Shipp, shortstop; Dick Mc-
Grath, first base; R. Messick, second
base; McGrath, or T. McGraw, third
base; J. Backwater, centre field; D.
Montague, left field; E. Hart, right
field.

I think the above club, after play-
ing together for a month and learning
each other, would make as good or one
of the best clubs that could be got-
ten together. The most interesting fea-
ture that a baseball team can have, is
to make a success of a captain. I should
not go outside of the team. I would
place Mr. McGrath there. He would
command the respect of his team by
his earnest playing and gentlemanly
qualities and exterior tone. If we must
have baseball let the players mentioned
get together and I promise Norfolk
will see some well played baseball.

"OLD CRANK."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE STOCK BOOM.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
"Where money is so plentiful there
is bound to be prosperity. Prosperity
is the result of a plentiful supply of
money that can be borrowed at easy
rates, and this is the result in New
York and other centres into which
money has poured from the rest of the
country. That Mr. Croker is a rath-
er distinguished financier of New York
should be more than satisfied with pre-
vailing conditions, is not at all aston-
ishing. They would be very hard to
please, indeed, if they were not satis-
fied."

"But how about the rest of the country?
The congestion of money in New
York and other financial centres is a
good thing for business and speculation
in those centres, but it represents a
money famine in some parts of the
country. The conditions, as they are
today, constitute an object lesson.
They show how the money and money
system works to the direct disadvan-
tage of the South and West, and they
show also the vital necessity of a
change. The Republicans have pledged
themselves to reform the currency, but
must be manifest to all that there will
be no reform of any importance as
long as the financial centres can profit
by our inelastic system."

A HUMILIATING POSITION.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The opposition to the ratification of
the treaty of peace has been small
ground to stand on that it is somewhat
surprising to find men of any party so
hotly opposed to it as many in the Sen-
ate seem to be. To defeat it would
merely humiliate the country in the
eyes of the world; even to postpone its
ratification to the extra session is to
take a long step on the road to humili-
ation.

To postpone ratification will involve,
among other things, the humiliation of
requesting Spain, our vanquished foe,
to wait awhile for the money which
will be paid under the treaty. Mean-
while, and until the treaty is ratified,
Spain's sovereignty over the Philip-
pines is not destroyed. It is not exer-
cised, to be sure, but it remains just
as much of a fact as it was before the
war began. That sovereignty is recog-
nized in the treaty in the proposition

to pay \$20,000,000 for its cession to the
United States.

Sympathizing with those who are op-
posed to acquiring the Philippines as a
vassal colony, we can nevertheless per-
ceive the predicament in which defeat
of the treaty would place the country,
and we can likewise perceive the em-
barrassing position in which the pos-
sionment of ratification leaves those
who are active in bringing it about.
Where you will find a thousand men
opposed to imperialism or expansion,
you will find ten who are opposed
to ratification. Why? Simply because
public opinion desires to see an end
of our embarrassing position and de-
sires to see Spain and Spanish interests
eliminated from the question alto-
gether.

There is no principle involved in the
treaty save the settlement of the con-
troversy with Spain. One may heartily
indorse every argument against the ac-
quisition of the Philippines and still
show an anxiety for the prompt ratifi-
cation of the treaty. It is only in this
way that the sovereignty of Spain can
be disposed of, and it is the only way
in which the question can be settled.
We do not see why those who are op-
posed to expansion should be afraid to
allow the question to get before the
people.

The people will have to settle it
finally and we do not see why it should
not be brought before them at once.
All the opposition to ratification that
has been developed in the Senate can
be placed before the people in a
humiliating position. Ratifica-
tion can only be postponed until the
new Senate is called together. Four-
fifths of that body will be in favor of
ratification, and those who oppose it
will be in a position to influ-
ence the public mind.

Senators may be afraid of the people,
but we do not share their fears. We
feel sure that they will insist on treat-
ing the Philippines as fairly as we are
pledged to treat the Cubans; we feel
sure that the people will successfully
resist all efforts to hold the Philip-
pines as a vassal colony. In short, we
are willing to trust the people in this
as in all other matters; and we are
certain that they will perceive that the
country will gain more substantial
political and economic advantages by
treating the Philippines fairly than by
detaching to hold the islands as vassal
colonies, contrary to all our institu-
tions and all our principles of govern-
ment.

We see nothing in this hot desire to
deny the treaty, but disgust of the
people. We had hoped that such im-
probable predictions would be confined to
the republican prophets, but it has now
gone beyond party lines, and under the
circumstances, is not a very beautiful
prospect for the country to witness. I
have even heard that the ratification of
the treaty must be postponed to the
meeting of the new Senate, and that
we must ask Spain to bear with us for
a little while longer.

FIRE WOOD AND PAPER.

[New York Times.]

One of the most obvious and most
serious interests of the United States
is the preservation of such forests as
we have left, with the scientific re-
moval of trees legitimately and intel-
ligently done.

A measure which would greatly con-
tribute to this end is a reciprocity
treaty with Canada by which the im-
port duties on lumber and on paper
made from wood pulp should be re-
moved, if not at once, gradually and
in stages. Against this measure are ar-
rayed the protected lumber and paper
interests—the protected lumbermen and
the protected papermakers—whose in-
terests have this mischievous element,
that their indulgence involves grave
risk to the welfare and prosperity of
our whole country, since the wasting of
our forests has changed and is con-
stantly changing our climate, drying up
streams, and increasing the violence of
destructive storms and floods.

The representatives of these interests
are telling the Senators from the
lumber States that there is no real
solid ground in favor of either free
paper or free preservation. The latter
is the reverse of truth. The lumber
of no intelligent and candid student
of the subject, and of these there are
pl